

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT.

'Tis coming up the steep of Time,
And this old world is growing brighter;
We may not see its Dawn sublime,
Yet high hopes make the heart thro' lighter.
We may be sleeping in the ground,
When it awakes the world to wonder;
But we have felt it gathering round,
And heard its voice of living thunder.
'Tis coming, yes, 'tis coming!

'Tis coming now, the glorious time,
Foretold by seers and sung in story;
For which, when thinking was a crime,
Souls leapt to heaven from scaffold's gory.
They pass'd, nor saw the work they wrought,
How the crown'd hopes of centuries blossom;
But the line lightning of their thought
And daring deeds, doth pulse Earth's bosom.
'Tis coming, yes, 'tis coming!

Ay, it must come! The Tyrant's throne
Is crumbling with our hot tears' rustle;
The sword earth's mighty have bent on
Is cankered with our heart's blood crustle.
Room! for the men of Mind make way,
Ye robber Rulers, pause no longer;
Ye cannot stay the opening day,
The world rolls on, the light grows stronger.
The People's advent's coming!

—GERALD MASSEY.

The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTUS.

J. ELLIOTT THORP writes from Hectorville, S.A.:

At a meeting of the newly-formed "Australian Freedom League—for the abolition of the compulsory clauses of the Commonwealth Defence Act," the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"We declare our uncompromising resistance to the Commonwealth Defence Act in its violation of conscience, and shall do all within our power to secure the repeal of the compulsory clauses; and we would express our deep sympathy and comradeship with H. E. Holland and Alfred Giles and with others in New Zealand, who have recently suffered through loyalty to conscience."

Copies of this resolution have been sent to Mr. Andrew Fisher, Senator Pearce, and to the press.

The Freedom League has in prospect vigorous propaganda work throughout South Australia, and efforts are being made to set up branches throughout the Commonwealth.

Being privileged to forward you this resolution, may I say how we admire the brave stand you are making, and acknowledge the inspiration which has come to us, your fellows in this cause, by the lead which you have given.

From Tom Gibson, Librarian, Perth Socialist Party, to the manager: "Enclosed please find p.o. order for £3 6s 8d, being £1 10s towards the Maintenance Fund, and £1 16s 8d for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, as per account rendered. You will be glad to learn that we still find a ready sale for all our papers, and more especially THE INTERNATIONAL. I intend to do all I can to organise Perth into districts, with the hope of arranging for the delivery of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST from door to door. We are at present receiving 16 dozen, and it only requires 16 volunteers to handle one dozen each, and a guarantee to sell or distribute one dozen, and the whole thing is accomplished. At our open-air meeting at the railway station last week, 38 9d was handed in by a few friends to distribute free literature at the hospital or other institutions. I believe 10s a week could easily be raised by an appeal at our open-air meetings occasionally, which would enable penny papers to be disposed of. By this means alone we could increase by 10 dozen, which would further boom THE INTERNATIONAL and assist us in spreading the gospel of Revolutionary Socialism in W.A. We are still adding members to our Party, each new member being also a new subscriber. Our motto for April will be: 'Boom THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST! Make Socialists! The emancipation of the workers!'

The Illawarra Miners' Delegate Board, in answer to a telegram from Lithgow re-suming work, resolved: "That while congratulating the Lithgow miners on the termination of the struggle, we deeply regret that they should have resumed work while their comrades are in prison."

No craft union can fight this great battle successfully alone.—DEBS.



FLOWERS FOR LABOUR'S MAY-DAY
'ALL A' BLOWIN' AND A' GROWIN'

The following resolution was carried at the meeting of the Australian Administration, I.W.W., held on Sunday, April 14: "That this meeting of the Australian Administration of the I.W.W. enters its protest against the imposition of fines of £100 imposed upon H. E. Holland and A. Giles for objecting to their sons taking part in the

compulsory training system, and as the action of the alleged Labor Government is unjust and immoral, we demand that the whole of the fines shall be remitted. We also urge upon all working-class parents to follow the example of Holland and Giles, and refuse to allow their sons to drill or take any part under the Conscription Act, and

thus prevent the spreading of the curse of militarism in Australia."

Sydney Bulletin is neither logical nor funny in its references to the prosecution of H. E. Holland and A. Giles. It is only clumsily vindictive and foolishly stupid in its effort to be studiously unfair.

A Blue Mark

through this paragraph indicates that YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH NEXT ISSUE.

A Red Mark

indicates that your Subscription must be renewed AT ONCE, if you desire the delivery of the paper to continue.

And not by Eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front the sun climbs slow—how slowly!
But Westward look!—the land is bright!
—ARTHUR H. CLOUGH.

May Day Retrospect.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

My eyes are toward the sunlight,
And the hilltops gleam with gold,
And the glory of the morning
In its splendor I behold.
The night was long and dreary,
But its weary hours are past,
And morning bright and cheery
Dawns at last, now dawns at last.
—*Applaud to Reason.*

TWENTY years ago to-day the writer first took part (that is, officially) in a May Day demonstration. The Socialist movement in Australia was then in its embryonic stage. The Australian Socialist League—the only Socialist body at that time in existence—had no defined program, no clearly-stated objective. Its membership was made up of Socialists, Republicans, Anarchists, Free-thinkers, Single-taxers, and others. Its trend was towards "State Socialism," otherwise State Capitalism.

The men who took part in that demonstration of 20 years ago included Francis Secusa (indefatigable worker and fiery Socialist), Joe Lesina (the "boy orator"), single-taxer; George Black and Arthur Rae, Labor members; W. A. Holman—not long over from the single-taxers; W. H. McNamara, and a number of others.

Of the men then connected with the A.S.L., probably none (with the exception of Val. Lolato, Oliver Pennington, and the writer) are in the Socialist fight in Australia to-day. Some have gone to other lands. Some are dead—physically, I mean. Some are either dead or chloroformed into class-unconsciousness—politically and industrially. Some there were like Holman, Hughes, Beeby, and a host of others who really never understood the Socialist position, but who didn't hesitate to use the Socialist ladder to climb to easier things.

As I write I have by me a manifesto of the Australian Socialist League, drafted mainly by Holman. It is a fearsome document, and it sets forth that the men and women of the A.S.L. are positively law-abiding persons; that they desire to do only that which is "constitutional"; that "we have nothing but the sternest reprobation for those misguided men who advocate either secret crime or open violence." It was the cry of the vote-catching confidence man calling from behind the blind of Socialism.

The years came and went, and in due time the Socialists (scarcely any of them understanding the historical and scientific basis of Socialism, nor yet the internationality of it), recognised in a vague sort of way that the Labor Party was travelling the wrong road, and we seceded from the Labor Party. The writer was the first of the secessionists, and he was bitterly denounced by some who seceded later. But the secessionists themselves moved along an unscientific and non-working class way. I have also before me the manifesto we issued when, adopting for political purposes the name of Socialist Labor Party, we entered the contest in the 1901 State elections. That manifesto has a somewhat clearer objective; but it carries a burden of long palliatives—social demands, political demands, and municipal demands. It puts the case for a White Australia, and also for an Australian Navy! and in every line betrays the taint of the Labor Party's influence. I lately read the records contained in the first minute book of the International Socialist Club, and these show that one of the earliest conflicts between the International Socialists and the S.L.P. element was over the "White Australia" clause. S.L.P. men (then members of the Club) moved that the Club should endorse the White Australia principle, and the motion was defeated.

The most capable speaker the S.L.P. had in those days used to lecture in advocacy of high protective duties, and the movement generally was in a state of economic muddle. When the great strike of tailoresses occurred, a section declared that the Socialists had no right to enter into industrial fights, as we were purely a political organisation.

Undoubtedly the coming to Australia of Socialists from other countries—and especially of German comrades—a decade back brought the leaven of Science and of Internationalism, and from that time the Australian movement began to assume a clearly-defined attitude with more scientific methods. But it was not until 1907, when the International Socialist Party was formed in Sydney, that a revolutionary movement of Socialism could be said to exist. At best the movement hitherto, however earnest, was sentimental, uninformed, and unscientific, and the votes recorded by its candidates had little

significance from the viewpoint of International Socialism, although most of us thought differently at the time.

Those twenty years have been years of hardships and disappointments and stupendous sacrifices; years that revealed great treacheries on the part of some men who claimed to be Socialists; of yawning graves that ended for ever the lives and work of splendid men—Pietro Munari, Chas. M. Barlow, Andrew Thomson, Chas. Eyre, W. H. McNamara, and a long list of others; of work achieved and work left undone because of the mountains of difficulties that rose up before us.

Twenty years and more have given us a Labor Party in Australia; a Labor Party that has given us "Arbitration" and Jail, Conscription and Jail, and all the tyrannies that the other parties of Capitalism have given us—a Labor Party that can't rise higher in its conception of working-class politics than the fastening of world-old militarism on to working class Australia, and the placing of the control of the industrial affairs of the working-class in the hands of master-class judges.

The revolutionary Socialist movement in Australia has got to fight its way to freedom past the Labor Party as well as past all other parties.

To-day, while it is true that, comparatively speaking, we are numerically weak, we are in a stronger and better position than ever we were before. In the Australasian Socialist Party—which represents the united Socialist movement on this continent—there are more branches and more members than any Socialist organisation has ever before boasted. Further, the time comes apace when those bodies that at the present time cling some to sectionalism and some to sectarianism must and will come together on the field of revolutionary Socialist propaganda—for Socialist sectionalism is equally as unthinkable as the sectionalism of craft unionism that Socialists condemn. Those who desire to perpetuate sectionalism are not doing that which makes for the best interests of Socialism. Therefore, let those bodies that are as yet isolated make up their minds to discard sectionalism, and get into line with the united Socialists of Australia, and join with us in carrying to the workers on this and every other May Day the Socialist message that only by the working class can the working class be emancipated, and that the scientific way of emancipation is by united revolutionary action on the industrial field and united revolutionary action on the political field. Thus may we hasten the dawn of that May Day with which shall come the sunrise of greater achievements for our movement in "The Land of the Starry Cross," and, mayhap, the dawning of the Socialist Day for Australia and for all the world.

Newtown.

The Branch held its meeting last Thursday night, with a good attendance of members. Subject for endorsement by National Executive, it was decided to contest the Alexandria State election, and Comrade Duffield was unanimously chosen as the Branch's candidate. Saturday night's meeting was very successful, Duffield and Walsh speaking to a large crowd. Over 800 papers, beside pamphlets, were sold, showing that something is being done in the way of propaganda. Sunday night's meeting was equally successful, when Duffield and Walsh again held the crowd for a couple of hours. Altogether 1100 papers and 50 pamphlets were sold. ANNE DUFFIELD, sec.

Leichhardt-Anandale.

The usual meeting was held on Saturday night, when Rees, Young, and Slade held forth to a good audience. Literature sales good.

Sunday next (May 5) being the first Sunday in May, we purpose officially opening the Branch on that date. For this purpose a meeting of those willing to become members will be held on the day named at 10 a.m. at "Brookvale," Loftus-street, Leichhardt, off Marion-street. H. E. Holland will briefly explain the principles and policy and constitution of the party. The above address will be our meeting place until further notice. Intending members can hand their names to comrades Young and Knight at the meeting held in Railway-street, off Parramatta-road, every Saturday night.

H. E. Holland's propaganda at Broken Hill has not been without its effect. At the A.M.A. meeting following Holland's great Sunday night meeting, the following resolution was carried: "That this meeting of the A.M.A. condemns the jailing of Alf. Giles, and that Josiah Thomas, M.H.R., be informed that if the Defence Act is not repealed before next election, or some effort made by him towards securing its repeal, it will be no use his coming to the Barrier, as we will ourselves run a candidate; and, further, that a meeting be called for Sunday to deal with the jailing of Giles and the Defence Act."

The May Day cartoon printed on our front page was drawn by Walter Crane for London Justice in 1905—the year of the tragic death of Eleanor Marx Aveling, and when the demand for a "legalised eight-hours day" was a special feature of every May Day demonstration throughout the world.

Bob Semple will speak in Sydney Domain on Sunday, May 12. If possible, he will also speak under Socialist auspices in the Protestant Hall.

We are asked to state that the next meeting of the L.W.W. will be held at the Queen's Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Monday, May 6, at 8 p.m.

Secretary F. J. Riley, of the Lithgow Prisoners' Release Committee, has been notified by W. D. Barnett, secretary, that the following resolution has been carried by the A.M.A., Broken Hill: "That this Association pledges itself not to support any candidate in the present Ministry who votes against the release of the Lithgow prisoners, and the secretary be instructed to circulate the unions of N.S.W. earnestly requesting them to do the same, and that this Association also guarantee its quota of the expenses incurred."

Class War at Wonthaggi.

BY J. R. WILSON.

On the Gippsland line, about 100 miles south-east of Melbourne, lies Wonthaggi, a typical mining township, without historical interest, devoid of beauty, and of interest only to the Socialist because here is situated the State coal mine employing on an average 1200 men.

At the moment of writing, Wonthaggi and its coal mine looms large in the public eye because forsooth, despite the declarations of middle-class Labor politicians re the benefits of "State enterprise," an industrial struggle is in progress which bids fair to open the eyes of many of the most ardent supporters of Labor and Liberal Governments.

A lock-out of the State wage-slaves has taken place. The mine was opened towards the close of the Newcastle coal strike of 1910—one of the greatest industrial battles ever fought on Australian soil, an industrial battle still green in the memory of the working class, since it meant that the limbs of honest men were loaded with convict chains, and that as a result of the struggle the present Labor Government of N.S.W., by exploiting the criminal action of the Liberal Government, succeeded in securing office—a Labor Government that has used its powers of office to wreck strikes and imprison the working class, and has used its police and its courts to persecute boys of tender years who refuse to train as soldiers, and also for the prosecution of parents who for class or religious or other reasons decline to countenance the compulsory training scheme of the Minister for Murder (Defence), Senator Pearce.

The mine was started ostensibly for the purpose of providing coal for the Government railway service, should another industrial upheaval take place, and the management of the mine was vested in the railway commissioners.

The present trouble has been brewing for some considerable time. During the first nine months in the life of the mine the men worked on the day-wage system at 10s 2d per day, the odd 2d being allowed for oil, certainly not a large wage for those who are constantly face to face with accident or death. At the end of that period, the mine manager (Broome) stated that in future the getting of coal was to be done on a contract basis, and he asked that the men should submit an agreement—which they did, stipulating for 1s 6d per ton. This was promptly rejected, and the union was informed that only 3s per ton would be paid. These terms were accepted by the men after the economic pistol had been held over their heads by the mine being closed down for five weeks, when work was resumed under protest.

The resumption having taken place, the use of shot-fire was introduced in order to make possible the introduction of more round coal, the men again protesting. At the end of six months, when it was pointed out that a living wage could not be earned, the erratic Mr. Broome stated his intention of doing away with the use of shot-fire, saying that in future grunching as a method would be employed, at the same time putting the men off in turns for a fortnight and ultimately increasing the term to one month.

About eight months ago the dog watch, or night shift, became the next bone of contention. The men asked that the night shift should be abolished, as it was not worked in any other mine in Australia. The ballot resulted in 6 to 1 in favor of abolition of the shift. Mr. Broome, when acquainted of the ballot, asked for three months time, when he would abolish the night shift and would give the miners a written agreement to that effect; but, he said, if the change were insisted upon at the moment, he would have to dismiss one third of those employed, a course of action he did not wish to pursue, seeing that many of them had built homes in the district. This offer was duly placed before a meeting of the V.C.M.A., and accepted by a slender majority of 50. No sooner was this done than notice was given that new comers starting during the currency of the coming quarter need not trouble building homes, as the night shift was to be abolished and one third of the men dispensed with.

The time having expired for the fulfilment of the promise made, and no attempt having been made to keep faith with the men, the matter again came before the union, when by a majority of 150 it was finally decided that the night shift should be worked no longer. Mr. Broome was duly notified, and he replied that since they had taken that stand, his terms on the two-shift basis would be 2s 9d per ton, while those to be dispensed with would be discharged on the basis of last employed first to go, but that he intended to reserve the right to discharge as he pleased. This report was submitted for the approval of the miners, a ballot was taken, and the terms were rejected by 740 to 198.

The union was then asked to submit an agreement under which the men would be prepared to work for a period of two years. This was done, the new proposal being based on the old conditions. Thereupon, Mr. Broome submitted the following terms: All coal shall be filled away together, and paid at the rate of 2s 9d per ton in solid places where two shifts are worked [former price, 3s], 3d per ton extra to be paid where three

shifts are worked [former price, 5d]. The minimum height to be 4ft. 6in. An allowance of 14d to be made on the pillar tonnage rate of coal raised from No. 5 shaft—making a total rate of 2s 7d per ton [and meaning to the miner a loss of 44d].

This agreement submitted by the "humanitarian" State mine manager, who receives the nice little wage of £1000 per year, meant to the men a reduction of 20 per cent in wages, and was rightly rejected; and as a result, after having been humbugged from time to time, they were formally locked out on Thursday, April 11. What this means to the miners will be realised more clearly when it is stated that practically 80 per cent of the men, whose homes Mr. Broome referred to as having been built by them, are in the hands of the Timber Combine and Banks, meaning ruin for a large number should the lockout continue, as those who have built homes in the district have done so with borrowed money, half the value of the house having to be paid down and the remainder to be paid off at the rate of £2 per fortnight, 8 per cent interest being charged by the Timber Combine on the price of the timber, and a further 8 per cent by the banks on money lent.

The lessons to be learned from the above, fellow-wage slaves of the coal-fields and ye who toil and moil in other spheres of industrial activity, are many.

First, let me say that State ownership is not Socialism, and consequently not the way out of the Industrial Hell of Capitalism. Just as long as Capitalism lasts all industries controlled by the State will be run in the interests of the ruling class, and just because the State mine of Wonthaggi is run for profit like every other capitalist concern, hence the clash of economic interests culminating in the present lockout.

Secondly, fellow-workers of the coal-fields, you have relied too much upon Mr. Broome and the railway Commissioners to come to an amicable settlement. You foolishly imagine a settlement is possible, and I ask you to note that there can be no peace between you and those who exploit you, and that if you have wrongs to redress, you alone must redress them, and in order to do so you will have to use the mailed fist of Industrial Unionism by organising on L.W.W. lines, not to pass protest resolutions when being imposed upon, but to make possible the concerted action of every man connected with the mine, and if necessary with all other mines throughout the State, and if desirable throughout the Commonwealth, by a general downing of tools to force the hands of your oppressors.

Thirdly, there should be no resumption of work until the iniquitous contract system is abolished, and all work done on the day-wage system.

Fourthly, all other sections of the V.C.M.A. working at Otrium, Jumbunna Kurumburra, etc., must be called out immediately so as to give the Government no time to strengthen its position.

Fifthly, the pen of unionism should not be used for the signing of any agreement whether for two or five years, as such agreements are only licences to scab, and if signed under economic pressure should be broken without hesitation when it suits you to do so.

And, in conclusion, let me say that since Capitalism means for you enslavement, and Socialism freedom, you should get into line politically with the A.S.P. and industrially on L.W.W. lines, and by so doing work for the overthrow of Capitalism and the emancipation of yourselves and the children yet to be.

Answers to Correspondents.

DECATAGE. Will print next issue if possible.
JACK HARRIS, Auckland. Many thanks for letter.

A WHITE AUSTRALIAN. Didn't it strike you that badly-disguised handwriting and lack of either honesty or courage to sign your own name, apart altogether from the stupidness of your remarks, would go to sink your fool-cap in the w.p.b.?

J. B. Blayney. No letters so far, but if arrive will redress as desired.

J. W. CORRIE, LITHGOW OUTLAW, W.C.A., Sydney; G.C., Auburn. Next issue if possible.

F.S.S., Melbourne; ALAN, Sydney; R.C., Glebe; MASSAGE, Erskineville. Received.

J.P. Nyman. Sub. received. Thanks. As to the military trouble, if the conscripts refused to do so in times of industrial dispute, they would—under the Labor Party's law—be liable to be tried and shot for mutiny. And the whole strength of the British Empire would be there to enforce the penalty.

Delegates for I.S. Congress.

Branches are invited to forward nominations of members for selection by ballot to represent the Australasian Socialist Party at the International Socialist Congress at Vienna next year. Nominations to be in hands of Administrative Council not later than June 1.

H. E. HOLLAND,
Gen. Sec., A.S.P.

April 26, 1912.

May Day, 1912

Socialist Demonstration.
Sydney Domain, Sunday, May 5, at 3

A.S.P. News & Notes.

National Executive.

MEETING of Ad. Council, April 23. Present: Walsh and Slade, Newtown; Rutherford and Winespear, Sydney; and Holland, gen. sec.; and Roche, trustee.

Correspondence was received from I.S.B., re Mills and Jaures; from Melbourne Branch re Conference and also re literature; from Brisbane, notifying formation of Branch, and asking for affiliation.

Resolved that I.S.B. letter be printed.

Resolved that Brisbane Branch be accepted on usual conditions.

Resolved that Rules and Principles and Policy be printed (with membership form and pence card attached), and that Branches be asked to at once notify the number they will each require, and that name of Branch be printed on cover.

Resolved that the Ad. Council take charge of the Holland Defence Fund re the £100 fine, and that comrades Roche and Rees be asked to act as joint secretaries of such fund.

Resolved that, in accordance with Conference decision, the Executive take over the paper on May 1.

Council adjourned till the following Thursday.

A further meeting was held on April 25, when there were present: Sloan and McKelvie, Balmain; Slade, Newtown; Winespear, Sydney; and Holland, gen. sec.

Correspondence was received from the International Socialist Club re I.S.B.; from Broken Hill Branch, enclosing £2 3s 6d for sustentation to Dec. 31, 1912.

Secretary's account (cable to N.Z., 1s 7d; telegram to Brisbane, 1s 5d; two telegrams to R. Semple, 3s; stamps, 1s 6d), 10s 6d, was passed for payment.

It was resolved that all the Branches be communicated with re the balance of liabilities, and asking for their co-operation in liquidating same.

Resolved that Branches be invited to nominate candidates for delegateship to Vienna.

Resolved that Branches be asked to accept report in THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST as official Conference Report.

Broken Hill.

The Branch met on Sunday morning, April 21. The sum of 18s 6d was passed for payment to the A.S.P. for sustentation fee for last year, and £1 5s for first half of this year.

It was resolved to hold over delegate's report of Conference till report of same appears in THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

Comrade Cunningham is in the hospital suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. A motion of sympathy was carried. It was also agreed to support the comrade in every way possible.

Comrade Mick Considine, who has been an inmate of the hospital for the last week, suffering from strain, left that institution today much improved, but it will be a couple of weeks before he will be fit for work.

Next Sunday meeting will be a special one to deal with librarian's report and balance sheet of the Holland Lecture Committee.

Last Sunday's comrade Green read a paper entitled, "Lincoln Steffen's interview with Dels." The paper was well received; the attendance was good. Literature sales good.—J. J. O'REILLY (24.4.12).

Central Melbourne.

During the week ending 21st, four propaganda meetings have been held outdoors, the districts invaded being Prahran, South Melbourne, Collingwood, and the Yarra Bank. All the meetings have been well attended, while the sales of literature have been good, particularly at Prahran, where Mrs. Nicholson unaided succeeded in establishing a record.

On Sunday evening J. R. Wilson spoke in the rooms in E. Arcade on "The Scientific Basis of our Philosophy," there being a good attendance. Comrade Burns, one of the Wonthaggi delegates, closed the evening's proceedings with an able speech on the lock-out at the State mine. At the conclusion of his remarks our comrade was heartily applauded.

On Monday the party enters the new headquarters, at 272 Flinders-street, above the Chamber of Manufacturers. The premises are in every respect more suitable for party purposes, and it is anticipated that by the time the six months' agreement for same expires, the branch will have grown considerably and be in a position to extend the circle of its activities.

It is pleasing to again have to record an increase in our membership, the principles and policy of the A.S.P. being fully endorsed.

There was also another increase in attendance of scholars at the Sunday school over the previous Sunday, and as comrades Victor and Vernon have matters connected with that branch of the party's activities in hand, we need have no fear re results.—J. R. WILSON, hon. sec. (22.4.12).

Please note address: Central Melbourne Branch, Australasian Socialist Party, 272 Flinders-street, opposite Flinders-street Railway Station, Melbourne.

Australasian Socialist Party.

Decisions of 1912 Conference.

SPACE limitations prevent the publication of a detailed Conference Report. Therefore, in this issue—in order that Branches may be in a position to deal with the various items—are published the Principles and Policy, and Rules and Constitution, as Conference left them. In next issue we shall print a condensed report with abstract resolutions which were carried.

RULES AND CONSTITUTION.

1. NAME.

The name of the organisation shall be the Australasian Socialist Party.

2. HOW CONSTITUTED.

The Party shall be composed of such Socialist bodies in Australasia and New Zealand as shall accept the objects, statement of principles, and policy of the A.S.P. and pay a capitation fee of one shilling per financial member per annum.

3. HEAD QUARTERS.

The headquarters of the Party shall be such place as the Annual Conference may fix upon.

4. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Party shall consist of a General Secretary, General Treasurer, and two Trustees, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Conference.

5. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

The National Executive shall consist of the General Secretary, General Treasurer, and representatives appointed on the basis of Conference representation by each affiliated Branch upon the termination of the Annual Conference, and such representatives shall sit (unless they resign or are recalled) until the subsequent Annual Conference. The members of the National Executive shall report regularly to their organisation, and the Executive itself shall make a yearly report to the Conference.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

The General Secretary, General Treasurer, and National Executive members resident at headquarters shall constitute an Administrative Council and shall meet not less than once a week. Its decisions—other than upon urgent and formal matters—shall be referred to the members of the National Executive for approval or otherwise, and all its decisions shall be subject to review. The Administrative Council shall make a quarterly report to Branches.

7. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

A Conference of Branches shall be held in the month of April in each year, at a place determined upon by previous Conference. Business for Conference shall be called for by the Administrative Council in January of each year, and must be in the hands of the Council not later than the last day of February, and furnished to affiliated Branches within a fortnight from that date. The Conference shall consist of General Secretary, General Treasurer (neither of whom shall be eligible to vote), and Delegates from each affiliated organization upon the following basis: Up to 100 members, 1 delegate; over 100 and up to 250 members, 2 delegates; over 250 members, 3 delegates. Decisions of Conference shall be final, but any decision of Conference may be challenged within six weeks by any two Branches, and a referendum of the membership of the Federation demanded. All decisions shall remain in force until amended or rescinded upon notice to Annual Conference.

8. REFERENDUM.

Upon a referendum being demanded, the Administrative Council shall supply the requisite papers to each Branch within one month, and each Branch shall be allowed to count its own ballot prior to forwarding papers to Administrative Council, within one month from date of ballot. The Council to notify result of ballot within one week from receipt of papers.

9. SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

A Special Conference may be convened upon the demand of two or more Branches to deal with urgent business. The Administrative Council shall submit the matter to members of the National Executive, who shall refer the same to their respective Branches, and the Branches shall decide whether the business to be dealt with justifies the calling of a Special Conference.

10. MEMBERSHIP.

A member shall belong to the Branch geographically nearest to him in the same State, but membership cards shall be interchangeable, with minimum subscription of 1s per month for males and 6d per month for females; applicants for membership in any Branch shall sign a Declaration endorsing the principles and policy of the A.S.P., and their special application shall be subject to the approval of a general meeting of the Branch concerned. No member shall belong to any other political organisation, but this provision shall not debar membership for purely industrial purposes in trades unions which are primarily industrial.

All members shall have the right to speak at any Branch meeting, but shall only exercise voting power at the Branches of which they are members. No member shall be enrolled for more than one Branch. No member shall vote on Principles and Policy under the age of 18.

11. BRANCHES.

Branches shall be self-governing within the provisions of the A.S.P. Constitution and Rules, Principles and Policy. Branches of the A.S.P. may be formed by not less than six persons who accept the principles and policy of the A.S.P. by making application to the Administrative Council and receiving endorsement.

12. EXCLUSION OF MEMBERS.

Any officer or member of the A.S.P. believing that any member has been guilty of a breach of the Rules or principles of the Party shall have power to move that the said member be called upon to show cause to the Executive of the Branch to which such member belongs why he or she should not be expelled or otherwise penalised. The Branch Executive shall appoint a date for the hearing of the charge, of which at least 14 days' notice shall be given to such member, and if it is of sufficient gravity, may fine, suspend, or expel such member from membership. Any member so fined, suspended or expelled, shall have the right to claim that the papers in connection with the case shall be sent on to the National Executive, who shall finally hear and determine such case.

Any member expelled from the A.S.P. shall not be again admitted to membership, except at the discretion of the National Executive or Annual Conference.

13. EXCLUSION OF BRANCHES.

Any two Branches of the A.S.P. believing that another Branch has been guilty of a breach of the Rules, Principles, and Policy of the A.S.P. shall have power to move that such branch be called

upon to show cause to the National Executive why its charter should not be cancelled.

Any Branch so challenged shall be given 28 days' notice of the hearing of such charge, which shall be submitted to the Branches by the National Executive; and in the event of the decision of the Branches upholding the charge, the said Branch shall be formally expelled by the National Executive.

Any Branch so expelled from the A.S.P. shall not be again admitted except at the discretion of the National Executive or Annual Conference.

14. DUES.

Branches shall pay at the rate of 1s per financial member per annum, payable half-yearly, as sustentation, and as affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau. The amount of sustentation fee shall be based on the financial membership of the Branches during the first and third quarters of the year, and shall be paid to the National Executive not later than April 30 of the first half year and October 31 of the second half-year.

15. ARREARS.

Any Branch in arrears shall forfeit its right to representation on Annual Conference and National Executive, but a Branch shall not be considered unfinancial if its non-payment of dues arises out of lack of employment or its membership through strikes, lock-outs, and other unavoidable causes.

16. OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER.

The International Socialist shall be the official and central organ of the A.S.P.

The Administrative Council, with International Socialist Club representative, shall be the board of management to control and administer the affairs of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

The staff of the paper shall consist of editor, manager, foreman, and the necessary mechanical assistance that the Administrative Council considers necessary.

The editor shall be elected by ballot of the A.S.P. membership, and may, on a charge being laid by a Branch, be dismissed by the Administrative Council and dismissed by the National Executive, if proved to have violated the principles and policy of the Party. The method of preferring and dealing with such charge shall be that provided in Rule 12.

The editor shall have full control of all matter, letters and cartoons to appear in THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST. He shall not insert in the leader columns any matter contrary to the Principles and Policy of the Party. All controversial matters he shall print under the heading of "Open Column."

The manager shall be appointed by Conference, and shall be responsible to the Administrative Council and dismissed by the National Executive in the same method as provided for in the case of editor. He shall submit a weekly statement of income and expenditure to the Administrative Council, and also a quarterly balance sheet, and shall be responsible for general management of the business of the paper. All accounts shall be submitted to and approved by the Administrative Council.

The foreman shall be appointed by the manager, and shall exercise the powers that belong to printers' foreman generally, such as engaging mechanical assistance, etc. He shall be responsible to the manager, by whom he may be dismissed. He shall have the right of appeal, in case of dismissal, to the Administrative Council.

17. BRANCH PAPERS.

Any newspaper or pamphlet published by Branches must be submitted to the Administrative Council, who shall endorse such papers and pamphlets if they are in accordance with the Principles and Policy of the A.S.P. In the event of such new papers or pamphlets being rejected by the Administrative Council, the Branch concerned shall have the right to appeal to the National Executive.

In the event of a paper issued by any Branch containing the Principles and Policy of the A.S.P., the charter issued to such Branch shall be immediately cancelled by the National Executive, and the method of determining such charge shall be that provided in rule 12.

18. BANKING ACCOUNT.

A Banking Account shall be opened in the names of the two Trustees, Treasurer, and Secretary, three of whose signatures shall be required for all cheques; and all accounts in connection with both party and paper shall be paid by cheque.

19. EMERGENCY QUESTIONS.

When questions such as the recent Federal Referenda arise, on which Conference has not pronounced, the Executive shall, after the National Executive members have been instructed by their respective Branches, declare the attitude of the A.S.P. in connection therewith, in accordance with the decision of the majority of the Branches. Such pronouncement shall be legally endorsed by the Party Branches, Members, and Trusts, and shall be subject to review at the following Conference.

H. E. Holland Defence Fund.

Received by the Anti-Militarist League—
W. Scott, 3s; R. T. Ballenden, 2s 6d; J. H. Carbutt, 2s 6d.

Received at office: A Friend, 6d.

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

SATURDAY.

Rozelle.—Sloan, Bowen, Talbot, Moore, Leichhardt.—Young (chair). Roche, Rees, Newtown.—Harris (chair), Duffield, Walsh, Bathurst-street, Whitmore, Grant, Slade.

SUNDAY.

Domain.—James (chair), Roche, Rutherford, Riley, Holland, Walsh.
Market-street.—Ree (chair), Roche, Slade, Balmain.—Talbot (chair), Moore, Sloan, Riley, Bowen.
Newtown.—Harris (chair), Grant, Walsh, Rutherford.

Party Premises Fund.

Previously acknowledged, £29 12s 3d. Collected at Domain, £1 10s 10d. Total, £31 12s 3d.

Maintenance Fund.

Mrs. MacDonald, Queensland, 6d; Weymark, 5s.—Total, 5s 6d.

Press Fund.

Already acknowledged, £144 17s 10d. Collected at Club Social, 6s 7d. Total, £145 5s 5d.

International Socialist Club.

The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Club will be held on Thursday, May 9, 1912, at 8 p.m.
K. G. DRUMMEL, Secretary.

A good meeting was held at Rozelle on Saturday night, when the speakers were Sloan, Talbot, and C. Moore, with M. Moore in the chair. At Unity Hall, corner on Sunday night, a successful meeting was held, the speakers being Talbot, Roche, and Bowen. Exceptional literature sales was the result—pamphlets and papers all sold out.—J. McKELVIE, sec.

PRINCIPLES AND POLICY.

1. Objective.

The socialisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

2. Statement of Principles.

The present form of Society rests on private ownership of the land and the machinery (tools) of production.

The owners of most of the land the machinery of production constitute what is economically known as the capitalist class. Hence the use of the term, "The capitalist form of society."

This form of ownership divides society in all countries into two distinct and opposing classes—the capitalist class and the working class.

The working class produces all the wealth that sustains society, while it is held in complete economic and industrial subjection to the capitalist class, which lives on the wealth produced by the working class.

To enable the working class to wage the class-war, it must be fully conscious of the wrongs inflicted upon the workers by the capitalist class; and it must organise industrially to voice its wrongs and assert its claims. Then it will be prepared for political action to overthrow the usurping class and to abolish classes for ever.

The deaths by starvation, the millions of unemployed, the excessive toil for bare subsistence, the poverty, crime, and consequent misery, are all the direct outcome of domination by the ruling class. That class must go.

The Australasian Socialist Party demands common ownership of all agencies of wealth production by the people themselves and the control of all industrial affairs on the basis of social equality.

The workers of Australasia must, without delay, take up their position along with the organised, class-conscious workers of all other countries. There is no escape from the third dominion of capitalism, short of its complete overthrow, and this can only be achieved by the class-conscious industrial and political strength of the working class.

The Australasian Socialist Party, therefore, calls upon all workers to forthwith identify themselves with the existing A.S.P. Branches in their respective States, and to work unceasingly for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, and for the emancipation of their class from wage-slavery.

3. Guiding Rule.

The Australasian Socialist Party shall always and everywhere, until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will the proposal advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class-struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Australasian Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Australasian Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

4. As to Palliatives.

Whereas the advocacy of political palliatives (so-called) tends to obscure the working class objective of emancipation from wage-slavery, and thus causes the workers to extend time and effort to little purpose; and

Whereas political palliatives (so-called) adopted by legislatures have rarely proved of efficacy, and have usually created the need for further legislative restrictions, and therefore kept working class action circular instead of straight; and

Whereas political palliatives even if desirable are best obtained by educating and organising for basic ends, inasmuch as such have even been conceded when something more fundamental is the demand; be it

Resolved that the Australasian Socialist Party declares against a programme of palliatives, and urges the workers to concentrate their energies upon abolishing capitalism by perfecting their industrial organisations and only using the ballot for Socialist propaganda.

5. As to Political Action.

No member of the A.S.P. shall stand as or support other than the candidate of the A.S.P. for parliamentary or municipal office. No member of Branch of the A.S.P. shall enter into any agreement, understanding, or alliance, temporary or permanent, with any other political party. Socialist candidates shall be selected by the Branches concerned, and before running A.S.P. Before entering on a campaign a candidate must be a member of the A.S.P., and shall also have been for twelve months a member of other the A.S.P. or another organisation affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau.

6. As to Unionism.

The Australasian Socialist Party declares for industrial unionism as outlined by the I.W.O. The A.S.P. affirms its pronounced and mature conviction that compulsory Arbitration, Wages Boards, the New Protection, and the like, as enacted in slightly differing enactments in the Australian States and New Zealand, have not advanced to the working class.

7. As to Compensation.

The Australasian Socialist Party vehemently protests against the working class being misled by the Labor or other parties into the belief that it is possible to socialize the instruments of production by a gigantic scheme of "buying out," or compensation to the possessing class, and warns the workers against endorsing such a utopian, immoral, and impracticable plan.

8. As to Militarism.

The A.S.P. declares itself uncompromisingly hostile to all forms of militarism, recognising that whilst the present class State exists the armed forces will be used to buttress up capitalism, and to hold down the workers. The A.S.P. further recognises that all the energies of the working class can be most profitably utilised in building up their industrial and political organizations, which shall finally render war impossible, and which organizations by international affiliation and alliances between the working classes of all nations are at present the chief guarantee of the peace of the world.

9. As to Sunday Schools.

In declaring for the need of Socialist Sunday Schools, the A.S.P. urges that same be established whenever and wherever circumstances permit.

10. As to Historical Materialism.

The A.S.P. pledges itself to the materialistic interpretation of history, which asserts that the transition from one system of society to another, as in the past, from primitive communism to chattel slavery, from chattel slavery to feudalism, and from feudalism to the present Capitalist State, has been the result of new and improved methods of production, and the time has now arrived when the present scientific tools of production, by their being socially owned, make possible the establishing of the Socialist Republic.

WATCHES OF THE NIGHT.

I had waited, mutely waited,
Unmarried and unmated,
Till my very soul and senses had grown dumb;
And I wondered if the bride
I had dreamt of in my pride
Would from out the murky, dusty, hidden future
ever come.

But she's coming, coming,
I hear the life and drumming,
Heralding her happy way—
She's coming, coming,
The air around is humming
With the music of the silvery feet
Of Socialism coming.

Oh! the wide outlook was dreary,
And my eyes were tired and weary,
For my hopes were burnt to ashes cold and white;
My heart was sick and faint,
And I felt the deadly taint
Of the dull despair that hovers round the watches
of the night.

But she's coming, coming,
I hear the life and drumming,
Heralding the happy way—
Turning night to light and day;
She's coming, coming,
The air around is humming
With the music of the silvery feet
Of Socialism coming.

—TOM. MCGUIRE.

The King's Dream.

BY OSCAR WILDE.

AND as he slept he dreamed a dream, and this was his dream.

He thought he was standing in a long, low attic, amidst the whir and clatter of many looms. The meagre daylight peered in through the grated windows, and showed him the gaunt figures of the weavers bending over their cases. Pale, sickly-looking children were crouched on the huge cross-beams. As the shuttles dashed through the warp they lifted up the heavy battens, and when the shuttles stopped they let the battens fall and pressed the threads together. Their faces were pinched with famine, and their thin hands shook and trembled. Some haggard women were seated at a table sewing. A horrible odour filled the place. The air was foul and heavy, and the walls dripped and streamed with damp.

The young king went over to one of the weavers, and stood by him and watched him.

And the weaver looked at him angrily, and said, "Why art thou watching me? Art thou a spy set on us by our master?"

"Who is thy master?" asked the young king.

"Our master!" cried the weaver bitterly. "He is a man like myself. Indeed there is this difference between us—that he wears fine clothes while I go in rags, and while I am weak with hunger he suffers not a little from overfeeding."

"The land is free," said the young king, "and thou art no man's slave."

"In war," said the weaver, "the strong make slaves of the weak, and in peace the rich make slaves of the poor. We must work to live, and they give us such mean wages that we die. We toil for them all day long, and they heap up gold in their coffers, and our children fade away before their time, and the faces of those we love become hard and evil. We tread out the grapes, and another drinks the wine. We sow the corn, and our own board is empty. We have chains, though no eyes behold them; and are slaves, though men call us free."

"Is it so with all?" he asked.

"It is so with all," answered the weaver, "with the young as well as with the old, with the women as well as with the men, with the little children as well as with those who are stricken in years. The merchants grind us down, and we must needs do their bidding. The priest rides by and tells his beads, and no man has care of us. Through our sunless lanes creeps Poverty with her hungry eyes, and Sin with his sodden face follows close behind her. Misery wakes us in the morning, and Shame sits with us at night. But what are these things to thee? Thou art not one of us. Thy face is too happy." And he turned away scowling, and threw the shuttle across the loom, and the young king saw that it was threaded with a thread of gold.

And a great terror seized upon him, and he said to the weaver, "What robe is this that thou art weaving?"

"It is the robe for the coronation of the young king," he answered, "what is that to thee?"—From "The Young King," in "A House of Pomegranates."

Adelaide Notes.

BY INDUSTRIALIST.

THE corporation strike is still unsettled, and, owing to the scabbery of some of the "unions," and the apathy of the others, an early victory for the men does not seem assured.

A few extra scabs have started work, but the number of scabs has not increased owing to desertions from their ranks.

At a meeting of the Council held on Tuesday, the alleged illegal action of the mayor in spending the money of the Council on motor lorries and other trifles without the sanction of the Council was endorsed by the Council. One representative of Fat stated

that he was prepared to stand by the mayor even though the action of the mayor was illegal. Good old law'n' order!

The police have commenced their usual practice during industrial troubles of endeavoring to cause trouble among the pickets by inciting them to commit a breach of the capitalist law. The pickets at the destructor were recently treated to some lurid language of an extremely indecent character from two of the uniformed minions of capitalism. The pickets took action against them, and the two constables pleading guilty were fined 35s and costs—a total of £3 19s.

For breaking a pane of glass in one of the windows of the refuse destructor a woman was fined a similar amount.

A picket was charged at the police court yesterday with using offensive language to a scab, and, although he had five witnesses to prove that he had not used the words complained of, three of them being women who were not concerned in the strike, the magistrate convicted him on the word of a policeman and a scab.

At a meeting of the Council held on Monday last, the engineer brought forward a report recommending the purchase of a plant by the Council, consisting of more motor lorries and a few horses and drays and patent street water sprinkler. The report was adopted by the Council, and it was decided to purchase portions of the new plant when required—which makes the report, which was published, appear a bit of bluff on the part of the Council.

The *Daily Herald* continues to publish the Corporation's advertisement for scabs. At the last meeting of the Labor (?) Party Council, a delegate moved that the *Herald* management be requested not to accept the scab advertisement or insert it again. Blundell, M.P., who is a director of the *Herald*, was asked to explain the acceptance of the scab ad. by the *Herald*. He stated that if the *Herald* depended on the support of the trade unionists it would not be long before they would be broke, and that as the corporation was a good customer, and the *Herald* needed the money, they would continue to publish the scab ad. Blundell's excuse could be used by the scabs, viz., that they needed the money which was the price of their scabbery. Apparently Blundell's excuse was acceptable to the delegates, as the motion lapsed for the want of a seconder.

The strikers have initiated open-air meetings nightly, at which A.S.P. conference delegates Riley, Denford, and Mottram spoke by invitation of the strike committee, and some spirited addresses were given.

At a meeting held at Grote-street on Friday evening last, the police were in evidence in large numbers; the writer counted 25 plain clothes police and 10 in uniform. An attempt was made by the police to prevent Riley speaking, but it was unsuccessful, as Riley declined to desist, and his name was taken. Whilst Riley was speaking, taxi-cab number 43 was driven right through the crowd, and although the taxi was being driven on the wrong side of the road, no action was taken by the police.

Last Saturday night Riley again addressed an extremely large audience, and although the police were present they took no action. After Riley's stirring address, the cry for votes of Labor (?) Party secretary Yates, who was the next speaker, was painful to listen to.

The men are still fighting determinedly, and the police who are "protecting" the scabs are amusing themselves by seeing who can get the largest list of the pickets' names. —18.1.12.

Broken Hill Notes.

BY L.L.O'R.

HARRY HOLLAND arrived in the Silver City on Friday morning, April 12, by the coastal express. Several comrades met him at the station to bid him welcome. He was the same fighting spirit as ever, and if possible a little more optimistic. All comrades and sympathisers regretted to see him using a stick to aid him in walking.

Alf. Giles, well-known unionist and a twenty-years' supporter of the Labor Party, was being tried that day under section 134 of the Labor Party's Defence Act for preventing his son from drilling. Harry Holland took the opportunity of attending the court. In the evening he lectured in the Socialist Hall on "Germany's march towards the Social Revolution." The building was crowded. O'Reilly was in the chair, and briefly explained the purpose of Holland's visit to the Barrier, namely, to conduct a campaign against Militarism, and to propagate the principles of Revolutionary Unionism and Socialism. On rising to speak Holland was accorded a splendid welcome. He outlined the rise and growth of Socialism in Germany, and contrasted the German Socialists with the Australian Labor Party. He strongly condemned the Labor party for their conscription policy and strike-breaking, side-tracking tactics. The lecture left nothing to be desired from a working-class viewpoint. At the conclusion of the address, comrade Green moved and comrade Allen seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Broken Hill Branch of the A.S.P. and other workers denounces the sentence passed on Mr. Alfred Giles as a crime and an outrage against working-class interests, and demands his immediate release; and further, that this meeting pledges itself to fight Militarism in all its phases, and advises all working-class parents to follow the splendid example of Alf. Giles. That this meeting regards with indignation the refusal of Magistrate Butler to give any time whatever in which to pay the fine." The meeting closed with three cheers for Alf. Giles.

Saturday evening an out-door meeting was held in front of the Socialist Hall, comrades Green, O'Reilly, and Holland being the speakers, with comrade Beezley in the chair. The meeting took the form of a protest against the jailing of Alf. Giles. Holland dealt briefly with the Defence Act, and advised the boys not to drill and parents to take a similar stand to Giles.

On Sunday afternoon, Holland lectured in the Trades Hall on "The Story of the Ages." The Hall was well filled, and comrade Green was in the chair. The lecture was a brilliant effort, and every one was well satisfied.

In the evening Holland lectured on the "Curse of Conscription." The Trades Hall was filled to overflowing, numbers being turned away. O'Reilly was in the chair. Holland received a splendid reception. He condemned Militarism in all its forms. The Labor Party (the Hard Labor Party, he called it) was severely criticised for its underhanded amendments to the Act, which he dealt with in detail, proving beyond all doubt that the L.P. was responsible for the jailing of Giles. He again advised boys not to drill and parents to take a similar stand to Giles. There was not an interjection, but the audience frequently applauded the remarks of the speaker. Comrades Green and Sturrock moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting protests against the vicious and vindictive prosecutions directed against working-class boys who conscientiously refuse to accept service under the provisions of the Conscription Act and directs the attention of the workers of Australia to the fact that when the so-called Labor Government has failed to make trained murderers of working-class boys, it seems determined to make criminals of them; further, that this meeting of the Australasian Socialist Party views with indignation the fining of and jailing of Alfred Giles and H. E. Holland, and we demand the immediate remittance of the fines and that the men be allowed to live as peaceful and self-respecting citizens."

Prior to the address comrade Green recited Colonel Robert Ingersoll's "At the tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte," which was well received. Before train time on Monday evening comrade Holland, Alf. Giles (who was released from the Labor Party's jail that afternoon), Sturrock, Green, and O'Reilly addressed an open-air meeting on the corner of Sulphide and Argent-streets. A large crowd gathered to hear the speakers. Beezley in the chair. Alf. Giles said he was out till August, and it was likely before he got back that his son would be in jail. Both are determined to go to jail rather than bow down to the Act or pay fines. Both Holland and Giles told the audience that whether the fine was five shillings or £100 they would refuse to pay. Holland said good-bye, and looked quite cheerful at the prospect of going to jail.

The campaign was most successful. Holland making a great impression in favor of Anti-Conscription. It is surprising the number that are refusing drill on the Barrier. The gutter tactics of the officers are to be despised; they are asking the lads attending if they know any boys who ought to be drilling and are not, thus making informers and pimps out of the lads. Of course, this is quite in keeping with Militarism, and its manhood-stifling qualities.

Now the time is drawing near, one can hear the protest of those liable under the Act. Many truckers in the mines receiving men's wages are eligible, and they take anything but kindly to drill. Judging by the present feeling, Conscription is in for a bad time in the Silver City from this out.—18.4.12.

Industrial Workers of the World.

Australian Administration: E. Moyle, general sec.-treasurer, Socialist Hall, Wakefield-street, Adelaide.
Sydney Local: Geo. G. Reeve, sec.-treasurer, 222 Cumberland-street, Sydney.

Education, Organisation, Emancipation.

In 1776 the fathers of the United States (America) Constitution—Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, and Hamilton—drew up the famous "Declaration of Independence," and put into effect their desires of no interference with their exploitation of the slaves, of whom they owned a goodly number. The signers of the declaration meant that they, the middle class of America, refused to longer divide their spoils with the English ruling class.

In 1905, at Chicago, U.S.A., a new declaration of independence was drafted, again by "rebels," "undesirables," "traitors," etc. But for the first time in the world's history, the struggle that this document epitomised was not between two ruling classes

and was not for the "legal right" to plunder the producers. This rebellion is of the slaves themselves, and for the purpose not of enslaving another and subversive class, but to free all the people from the yoke of economic dominion.

The document of 1776 denoted a struggle between two sets of exploiters. The one of 1905 denotes a death struggle with exploitation itself, and the revolting class is that which heretofore has always been the goat of preceding struggles.

Slaves! the declaration of '76 was a declaration of the master class. It holds no promise for you. Your declaration is the objective or preamble of the constitution amended and adopted at the fourth convention of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Do not be blinded by the dust of patriotic jingoism flung in your eyes by the boss in order that he may get some of you to shoot down the others of you that dare demand the "pursuit of happiness." Join the revolution of industrial slaves—your movement, your class organization, and help to throw off the intolerable yoke of the boss's rule.

International Notes.

Russia.

THE General Executive of the Australasian Socialist Party has received the following circular from the International Socialist Bureau, with a request that it be published in the Socialist press:

The last few years have been for the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia years of confusion and of disorganisation. For three years the Party has not been able to convene either a congress or a conference, and for two long years its Central Committee has not been working at all. The Party still continues to exist, but in the form of scattered groups, leading an isolated life in all the towns of a certain importance.

For some time, under the influence of the awakening of the Russian proletariat, the Party has begun to reform itself, and quite recently we have been able to convene a conference of the Party (which has not been possible since 1908) at which all the organisations of the two capitals, the districts of the North-West and of the South, of the Caucasus and of the industrial region of the centre, were represented—20 organisations in all acting in solidarity with the Commission of Organisation which had convened this conference, that is to say, nearly all the organisations, menchewiks, or bolschewiks existing at Russia at present.

In 23 meetings, the conference, which took upon itself the duties of leading organ of the Party, examined and discussed all the questions entered in the agenda, some of which are of vital importance. Thus it gave a thorough and complete appreciation, entirely in agreement with the agendas of the conference of 1908 and of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of 1910. It gave particular attention to the legislative elections for the Duma, which are to take place in a few months, and drew up on this subject an agenda in three parts, providing very thoroughly and completely for the many complications of our electoral agreements with other parties, and examined, in all its bearings the attitude and the action of the Party during the next electoral campaign. Questions of famine, labor insurance, trades unions, and strikes, etc., were also discussed and solved.

The conference also examined the question of "liquidators." This current denies the illegal party, declares that it is already liquidated and that its reconstitution is only a reactionary Utopia, and states that the Party can only be reformed as a legal party. Nevertheless, this current which has broken with the illegal party has up to now not been able to constitute a legal party. The conference notes that the Party has been fighting this current for four years, that the conference of 1908 and the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of 1910 pronounced against the liquidators, that, in spite of all the efforts made, they continue to work along and to attack the Party in the legal press. The conference declared therefore that by their whole action, the liquidators grouped round the organs *Nachizaria*, and *Dielo Izni*, have placed themselves outside the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia.

Lastly, a central committee and the editorship of the central organ of the Social-Democrats were elected. Moreover, as abroad, we have many groups which are more or less Socialist, and which in many cases are entirely isolated from the Russian proletariat and its Socialist action, and consequently not at all responsible. The conference has declared that these groups can in no way represent the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia, that the Party is neither responsible nor guaranteed for these groups, and that all communications with the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia must be made through the intermediary of the Central Committee, of which the following is the address: Mr. VLADIMIR OULIANOFF, 4 Rue Marie Rose, Paris.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, the International Socialist Club, by Henry Edmund Holland, at 61 Goulburn-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.